



Typology of shared use of space and facilities

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TPOLOGY OF SHARED USE OF SPACE AND FACILITIES

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Shared space; a topic that has been the focus of increasing attention in recent years, as part of a growing societal focus on a more optimised use of resources in general, and within this also on how we use our buildings and the built environment. The topic covers a wide variety of aspects of using and managing facilities, space and buildings between several parties, and combined with the fact that the term is also used in other professions, where it is not related to buildings, means that there is a major challenge in creating a common basis for the development and administration of shared spaces.

The first typology

To tackle this challenge, the first “Typology of shared use of facilities” was presented in both academic and popular literature in the beginning of 2015 (Brinkø, 2015; Brinkø, Nielsen, & Meel, 2015). The typology was developed as a part of the PhD project “Sharing space in the knowledge city”, with the purpose of providing interested parties with a common language and overview of the different types of shared space possible, along with what characteristics were connected with the different types.

The idea was that the information contained in the typology could form the basis for a more detailed discussion about the different aspects of shared space, for example



in order to clarify wishes and needs during a development process. The typology focused on sharing facilities, spaces and buildings between users from different organisational contexts, and was constructed to sort the many shared spaces possible into 4 overall categories. These categories were determined by the nature and extent of sharing taking place, meaning that it was the physical object being shared that was the deciding factor. The classified types vary from sharing a desk to a network of buildings, with the least extensive one, one desk, to the left and the most comprehensive, a network of buildings or organisations, to the right. The original typology can be seen below (Tabel 1).

Through extensive testing of the typology in relation to both application in practice and relevance to research it became clear though, that there were some problems. First, the typology was not intuitive to understand, but required a good deal of explanation before the purpose and intended use made sense in practice. The descriptive characteristics of 'what', 'when', 'why', 'who' and 'how' in a number of cases gave the same answers across types, and therefore did not function as separating and descriptive factors as well as originally intended. Another problem that arose simply due to development within the field was that the typology did not contain the 3 themes territoriality, involvement and practicalities, which through further studies of shared space had been identified as essential.

Descriptions of these three themes can be found in academic articles as well as in a previous article in eFMi magazine (Brinkø, 2017; Brinkø & Nielsen, 2015, 2016, 2017).





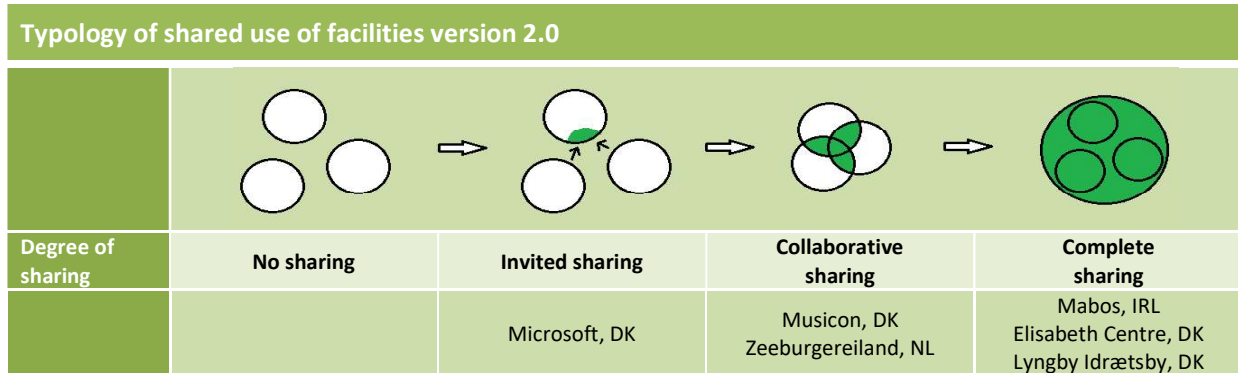
TYPOLOGY OF SHARED USE OF FACILITIES				
				
Type	Sharing a specific facility – a desk or a workspace in a semi-closed community	Sharing several facilities in an open or semi-closed community	Sharing physical space in a building or a building in itself in a closed community	Sharing facilities between users in a network of buildings/organisations in an open, semi-closed or closed community
General attributes	Sharing is facilitated by an owner and directed towards private individuals	Sharing in the form of a building owner making specific facilities available to the general public	Sharing of space inside a building between different groups or organisations	Sharing of facilities between users of different buildings with different owners
When	Simultaneous use	Simultaneous and serial use	Simultaneous and serial use	Simultaneous and serial use
Why	Keep costs down Synergy	Keep costs down Optimised use CSR activity	Keep costs down Optimised use Surplus space	Keep costs down Optimised use Synergy
Who	Access is restricted to individuals approved by the owner	Access is available to a large group of people in addition to own employees	Access is restricted to pre-agreed groups or individuals decided by the owner	Access is available for employees/residents from the buildings involved
How	One party has ownership of the space, and individuals can gain access either free or for a fee	The organisation with ownership opens up specific parts of their property for use for the greater public	One party has ownership of the space and makes it available for specific groups or individuals for a fee	Different building owners come together and agree on sharing specific facilities or buildings instead of each having one
Examples	1) Republikken, DK 2) Plywood sheds, USA 3) School sharing, NED 4) The HUB, DK	5) Lyngby Idraetsby, DK 6) Ramboll, DK 7) Frivilligcenter Hillerød, DK 8) Risskov Library, DK	9) FOF Lyngby, DK 10) Fjaltring-Trans, DK 11) Churches, UK 12) Shared use hubs, AUS 13) Space for entrepreneurship., USA 14) Airport passenger buildings 15) Use of school premises, UK 16) Center for A & E, LTK, DK 17) Denver Shared Spaces, USA	18) Musicon, DK 19) Manchester Media City, UK 20) Shared school campus, NIR

Table 1: Typology of shared use of facilities v1.0
(Brinkø et al., 2015)

Typology version 2.0

With these problems in mind a new typology, 'Typology of shared use of facilities version 2.0', was developed in the latter part of the PhD project.



Characteristics of shared space	
What	Core facilities; Support facilities;
When	Simultaneous sharing; Serial sharing;
Why	Optimising use of m2; Keep costs down; CSR activity; Synergy;
Who	Unlimited access; Access available for employees of the sharing partners; Access restricted to individuals/groups approved by owner;
How	One party has ownership and makes the space available either free or for a fee; Different owners come together and agree on sharing specific facilities or locations with each other; A third party has ownership and manages the space for the parties sharing;
Themes	Practicalities:
	Involvement
	Territoriality

Table 2: Typology of shared use of facilities version 2.0
(Brinkø & Nielsen, n.d.)

Below the three main degrees of sharing in Table 2, six cases are listed connected to the degree to which they belong. These six cases constitute the main case studies of the PhD project, and below a short fact sheet for three of these cases, most exemplary for the degree, can be found.

Invited sharing: Microsoft, DK

Microsoft Lyngby is Microsoft's new domicile in Denmark. The building project ran from 2013-2015 with the purpose of replacing Microsoft's two previous locations in northern Zealand, and the new building will besides the private workspaces that will constitute most of the building, have two main spaces to be shared with parties outside of the organisation. The first is a number of workstations for students to apply for, and these will be available for pre-approved students during regular working hours. Users will be granted access to the first part of the building not open to the public, with the rest of the space still being off limits. The second initiative is a public café in the ground floor area. Due to security considerations the café which initially was planned as one became divided in two, with one section serving Microsoft employees and the other serving the public through a separate entrance in the façade.

Collaborative Sharing: Zeeburgereiland, NL

IKC Zeeburgereiland is a new educational building in Amsterdam, Holland, and was finished in 2013. It comprises space for a nursery, kindergarten, preschool, primary education (<12 years), afterschool day-care, a sports hall and unspecified 'neighbourhood functions', all in one building. The project was developed to tackle a number of challenges, among which was providing adequate facilities in a fast growing newly developed areas with increasing population numbers. Due to more strict legislation regarding safety, hygiene etc., regarding the smallest children, the nursery has their own space in the building and their own entrance. The other sharing parties have separate sections of the building that they call their own, but in addition to these zones several aspects of the building is shared. The sports facility is used by all, afterschool care is located in classrooms after teaching hours to mention some. Besides the physical aspects, most service aspects of running the building are shared; cleaning, catering etc.

Complete sharing: Lyngby Idrætsby, DK

Lyngby Idrætsby in Denmark is a non-profit sports facility owned by the municipality of Lyngby-Taarbæk, initiated in 2012 and completion date by the end of 2016. The building and renovation project increased the size from approximately 13,700 m², not counting the outdoor areas, to 23,080 m², and added a number of facilities to the existing complex, among which are new common rooms for the sports associations, an area reserved for the business community, a physical education day-care centre as well as space for the Lyngby-Taarbæk Youth School, in order to achieve the municipality's vision of the space to be characterised by activity in as many hours of the day as possible, for as many different users as possible. The facilities for recreational sports, both old and new, are meant to be shared where possible, and all new facilities are planned with multi-purpose use in mind with much attention being put on flexible interior design and furnishing to accomplish this goal.

The new version of the typology has been simplified compared to the original, as it divides shared space into three degrees instead of four types as in the original. The new division of shared spaces focus on the degree of interaction and collaboration required at an organisational level, instead of the physical object being shared; an aspect that during the studies repeatedly proved to be crucial to the process. The three degrees of sharing starts with the least-involved, invited sharing, to the left and ends with the most in-volved, complete sharing, to the right.

The discriminators what, when, why, who and how are still included in the new typology, but instead of being used to describe the characteristics of the different types, they are in the new typology located in a separate section, with the purpose of functioning as guidelines for developing a more precise description of a specific shared space, after a certain degree of sharing is selected. Due to this, they now make up a set of keywords to be used for guiding and formulating a thorough description of a specific shared space that can form the basis for further discussion and development, which was the purpose with developing the original typology.

Three themes

In the same section as the discriminators, another new initiative can be found; the three themes of territoriality, involvement and practicalities. These three themes are as mentioned described in other literature, but can be summarised as follows:

Territoriality: The biggest barrier to shared space

The theme represents the issues that occur when people who have been used to having their own have to start sharing it with others. Several different factors play a role in relation to the degree of territoriality that is likely to arise, such as familiarity with those the space or facility will be shared with, the amount of time spent in the place before the sharing was initiated, and influence and co-determination in relation to the process.

Involvement: The most important tool for overcoming problems

Involvement is as the name indicates about involving the parties who will be sharing in the process. The more co-determination, influence and understanding that is incorporated in the process, the greater the chance of the parties accepting the transition to shared space.

Practicalities: The logistical and organisational aspects to be addressed

Practicalities, as the name indicates, is about all the practical tasks and actions that must be handled in the process, both before, during and after the transition to shared space. This theme covers everything from booking, cleaning and maintenance to security, access and much more; basically all the different aspects involved in the daily operation of a place that has not only one but more users and organisations as stakeholders.

Final comments

The new version of the typology, version 2.0, has thus taken the experiences and key elements from the original typology and simplified and developed the content into a version that incorporates the elements identified through the PhD project as being essential. The purpose is, as with the original, still to provide stakeholders with an overview of the elements involved in working with shared space and what characteristics are important to clarify. By doing this, the typology can form the basis for a more detailed discussion of wishes and needs, thus ensuring that all parties involved are talking about the same thing in a given situation, and hopefully contribute to the creation of many more shared spaces in cities worldwide.

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